LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE McDUFFIE. and upon all manufactures of iron, o

duties upon foreign imports to the resenue standard."
In answer to these inquiries, I state, in the first place, my confident belief that these conjectures annot be true; and, in the second place, that the sourse they ascribe to the administration would be a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the luties upon foreign imports to the revenue standard," and of all the pledges of the party by which fr. Polk was elected.

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a great financial and economical reform, reng the duties upon foreign imports to a general age of 20 per cont., upon what principle of juacquity, or sound policy—upon what shadow onstitutional power, can a rate of duty be imdupon these articles, higher than the general necessary for revenue, at the same time adding he public burdens, and diminishing the public nue? Is it because sugar and iron are produced few wealthy sugar-planters and iron-masters, packled industry, which he has so ably sup-prough a long course of public service, will en elected to the highest station to which or patriotism can aspire, betray his polit-iples, and secrifice those popular musses, se voluntary and unsolicited suffreges he do power? "I trust not the tale." In jurial address he very distinctly lays down ine, that revenue is the object of all duties ports, and protection the incident. If protection to par-nasses at the expense of all others results from a duty—as it does from all revenue duties—

which unjustly transfers the money of the many to the peckets of the few, which constitutes the incidental protection of a revenue duty—a result which, so far from being desirable to the people at large, can only be regarded as a public evil unavoidably resulting from an unequal system of taxation.

Now, let us suppose the duties upon all foreign imports, including sugar and iron, reduced to a revenue standard of 20 per cent.; and take up the case of the sugar-planters and iron-masters at this point. What ground would they have to complain of such an adjustment of the duties upon imports? Could they pretend that any one of these duties imposed a burden upon them, not equally imposed upon the body of the people? The whole of these duties would operate as taxes upon all the rest of the people, would operate as taxes upon all the rest of the people, would operate as taxes upon all the rest of the people, would operate as bounties to them, equal to 20 per cent. upon the whole amount of sugar and iron they produced for sale. Suppose, for example, a sugar-planter of Louisiana produces sugar annually to the amount of fifty thousand dollars—probably a fair average; and an iron-master of Pennsylvania, iron to the same amount. The amount of other imported and protected articles consumed by each, certainly would not exceed ten thousand dollars. Thus, under a revenue-tariff, these injured citizens would have to pay 20 per cent. on \$10,000 (equal to \$2,000) to the government and to their confiderate monopolists, and would only receive 20 per cent. on \$2,000 to the government and to their confiderate monopolists, and would only receive 20 per cent. on \$2,000 to the government and to their confiderate monopolists, and would only receive 20 per cent. on \$2,000 to the government and to their confiderate monopolists, and would only receive 20 per cent. on \$2,000 to the government and to their confiderate monopolists, and would only receive 20 per cent. on \$2,000 to the government and to their confiderate monopolists.

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selive in myself from the fears excised by those is, I addressed a latter to Gen. McDuffic knew had great personal confidence in Presidit, to ascertain his opinion on the subject.

sived, in answer, the enclosed comment of the popular in the public.

sived, in answer, the enclosed comment of the public is a concur in this opinion, I hope you will a place in your paper.

Currant Hill, Sept. 27, 1845.

Dran sir: You ask me whether, in my b, "it be possible that the conjectures of the ingion correspondent of the Charicaton Merin to true, in which we had to the action of the piedge to reduce the upon foreign imports to the resume standard may be required in the adjustment saiff," and whether "such a course would not shapely evident of the piedge to reduce the upon foreign imports to the resume standard may be required in the adjustment saiff," and whether "such a course would not shapely evident of the piedge to reduce the upon foreign imports to the resume standard in the second place, that the they ascribe to the administration would be true; and, in the second place, that the chy ascribe to the administration would be true; and, in the second place, that the chy ascribe to the administration would be true; and, in the second place, that the chy ascribe to the administration would be true; and, in the second place, that the chy ascribe to the administration would be true; and in the second place, that the chy ascribe to the administration to represent the control of the present that the control of the present t

keep up a system of high and oppressive duties.

In any scheme which the administration may present for adjusting the tariff, I feel confident that the leading feature will be the total abolition of minimum and specific duties. These are fraudulent contrivances, that serve no other purposes but to descrive the people and disguise oppression. Let us have ad valorem duties that everybody can understand. Let the people see the full extent of their burdens; and, if they must be oppressed, let it be "so nominated in the bond." As these duties now stand, low-priced articles consumed by the poor pay the highest rates of duty, while those of the highest rate. This is a fatal objection to all specific duties. A yard of calico, for example, which costs 6 cents in Manchester, pays 9 cents duty, which is 150 per teent, on its cost, while a yard of the finest colored muslin, which costs 30 cents, pays only 9 cents, equal to 30 per cent on its cost. These revolting deformities must be removed, and I feel assured that Mr. Polk will cordially co-operate in the patriotic labor.

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